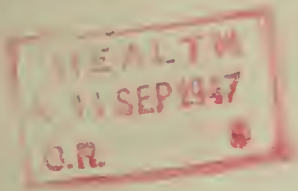


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THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CASTLEFORD.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer of  
Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

J. M. Paterson. M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E. J. Winfield. M.R.San.I. M.S.I.A.



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

as at 31st December, 1946.

Chairman.

Cr. H. Sissons, C.C.

Vice-Chairman.

Cr. P. Beedel.

Cr. A. Pickersgill, J.P. C.C.  
(From 23.10.46).

Councillors.

Crs. Bairstow, J.P., Carter, Cartwright, Clamp,  
Close, Mrs. Dodsworth, J.P., Donnelly, Dowding, J.P.,  
East, Fielding, Grainger, Holmes, Howard, Hurdus,  
Limbert, Lowe, Malkin, Ollerton, Poulter, Schofield,  
Stewart, Taylor, J.P. C.C., Tovey, J.P., Whittock, C.C.,  
Woodall, Wright, Yates.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

Cr. Mrs. A. Dodsworth, J.P.

Vice-Chairman.

Cr. A. Pickersgill, J.P. C.C.

Councillors.

Crs. Beedel, Carter, Cartwright, Close, Howard,  
Hurdus, Holmes, Lowe, Poulter, Whittock, C.C.,  
Woodall, Yates.

Co-opted Members.

Mesdames Cartwright, Parker,  
Taylor and Waites.



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.  
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

J. M. Paterson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Dr. E. W. L. White.

Part-time Medical Officers.

Dr. L. H. Butler.  
Dr. C. M. Hawick,

Dr. D. K. Shuttleworth.  
Dr. E. W. L. White.

Consultants.

B. L. Jeaffreson. M.D. B.S. F.R.C.S. M.R.C.O.G. - Consultant  
Obstetrician.  
C. W. Wining. M.D. B.S. F.R.C.P. - Consultant Paediatrician.  
J. W. . M.B. B.Ch. B.A.O. D.P.M. D.M.R.E. - Consultant X-rays.

Health Visitors.

Miss E. Cooke. S.R.N. S.C.M. R.F.N. H.V.  
Mrs. F. Wrightson. S.R.N. S.C.M.N. H.V.  
Miss J. Brooks. S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V.  
Miss A. Rutledge. S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V. (Appointed 15th April, 1946  
Resigned 30th November, 1946).

Physiotherapist.

Mrs. G. M. Smith. C.S.M.M.G. M.E.

School Diphtheria Immunisation and Scabies Nurse.

Miss S. A. Eaglen. S.R.N. S.C.M.

Maternity Home Staff.

Matron - Miss Petty. S.R.N. S.C.M.  
Sister - Miss Donoghue. S.C.M.  
Midwives - G. Robinson S.C.M., A. Barker S.C.M., (Resigned 31.12.46)  
M. L. Pollitt S.C.M., N. Brear S.C.M.,  
Assistant Nurses - V. Taylor, N. Evans, M. Livesley (App. 18.3.46.)  
Probationers - J. Johnson, M. Hunt, A. Limbert.  
D. Briggs (Resigned 31.3.46), H. Harding  
(App. 16.8.46.)

War-time Nursery.

Matron - Miss C. Thompson. (Nursery Nurse R.S.I.)  
Deputy Matron - Mrs. D. Waites R.F.N.  
Staff Nurse - Miss M. Clegg.  
Probationers - Miss P. Wilkie.  
Miss P. Burke.  
Miss A. Welford.  
Miss M. Proctor.



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Clerical Staff under Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. C. R. Pickering (Appointed 13th May, 1946)  
Mrs. E. Hargrave (Resigned 15th June, 1946)  
Miss J. H. Shepherd.  
Miss F. M. Bedford.  
Miss J. Hanson (Resigned 29th October, 1946)  
Miss I. Anderson (Resigned 20th November, 1946)  
Miss M. Calvert (Appointed 16th December, 1946)

Sanitary Inspector.

E. J. Winfield. M.R.San.I. M.S.I.A.

Deputy Sanitary Inspector.

Ff. Evans. M.R.San.I. M.S.I.A. (Resigned 31/1/46)  
G. Horn. Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.J.B.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

J. Rooke. M.R.San.I. M.S.I.A.  
H. Seal. M.R.San.I. M.S.I.A. (Appointed 1/5/46)

Clerical Staff under the Sanitary Inspector.

Miss D. J. Lane.  
Mr. A. Senior.  
Miss M. Pratt. (Appointed 2nd December, 1946)  
Mr. L. Robinson. (Returned from H.M. Forces 4th March, 1946)





THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

1946.

To the Chairman and members of the Castleford Urban District Council.

I have the honour of presenting to you, this my sixth Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district, for the year 1946.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (acres).....	4,39¼
Population (Estimated R.G. 1946) .....	41,190
Population (Estimated R.G. 1938) .....	43,900
Number of Inhabited Houses 1946 .....	11,240
Number of Inhabited Houses 1938 .....	11,026
Rateable Value .....	£187,783
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£715
Density of population .....	9.37 persons per acre.

The Urban District is divided into 10 wards, namely:-  
Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glass Houghton, Half Acres,  
Redhill, Smawthorne, Wheldale-Lock Lane, Whitwood and  
Whitwood Mere.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live. Legitimate.....	467	386	853
Illegitimate.....	26	29	55
Total.....	<u>493</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>908</u>
Still. Legitimate.....	13	14	27
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Total.....	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>27</u>
Total Births.....	<u>506</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>935</u>

BIRTH RATES.

(per 1,000 Civilian Population)

Live Birth rate - 22.04 (Legitimate) 20.71  
Live Birth rate for England and Wales - 19.10  
Live Birth Rate for smaller towns with a population between  
25,000 and 50,000 - 21.3  
Still Birth rate - 0.65  
Still Birth rate for England and Wales - 0.53  
Still Birth rate for smaller towns with a population between  
25,000 and 50,000 - 0.59

DEATHS.

Male.	Female.	Total.
291	177	468

DEATH RATES.

Crude Death rate - 11.36 per 1,000 Civilian population.  
 Death rate for England and Wales - 11.50 per 1,000 Civilian population.  
 Death rate for smaller towns with a population between 25,000 and 50,000 - 11.70 per 1,000 Civilian population.  
 Death rate from Puerperal Infections - 1.07 per 1,000 total births (live and still)  
 Death rate from other maternal causes - NIL per 1,000 total births (live and still)  
 Death rate from other maternal causes for England and Wales - 1.06 per 1,000 total births (live and still)

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

For all infants - 56.17 per 1,000 live births.  
 For all England and Wales - 43 per 1,000 live births.  
 For Legitimate infants - 56.27 per 1,000 legitimate live births.  
 For illegitimate infants - 54.54 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.  
 For Diarrhoea under two years - 7.70 per 1,000 live births  
 For Diarrhoea under two years for England and Wales - 4.40 per 1,000 live births.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

(Deaths taken from the Registrar General's Tables)

	<u>1946</u>			<u>1945</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerbro-spinal fever.....	1	-	1	1	-	1
Scarlet Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	1	-	1	-	2	2
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory..... system.	14	10	24	14	8	22
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	5	2	7	3	2	5
Syphilitic diseases.....	1	-	1	1	1	2
Influenza.....	4	2	6	1	2	3
Measles.....	-	-	-	1	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polio-..... encephalitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute infectious encephalitis ...	-	-	-	1	-	1

	<u>1946.</u>			<u>1945.</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Cancer .....	33	23	56	28	22	50
Diabetes.....	2	4	6	1	1	2
Intra-cranial vascular lesions..	31	13	44	29	27	56
Heart disease.....	78	64	142	65	57	122
Other diseases of circulatory... system.	10	6	16	8	5	13
Bronchitis.....	19	9	28	23	9	32
Pneumonia.....	16	6	22	14	17	31
Other respiratory diseases.....	4	4	8	3	3	6
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum....	7	-	7	2	2	4
Diarrhoea (under 2 years).....	4	3	7	2	7	9
Appendicitis.....	-	3	3	2	1	3
Other digestive diseases.....	3	4	7	7	3	10
Nephritis.....	3	5	8	6	8	14
Puerperal and post-abortionnal... sepsis.	-	1	1	-	4	4
Other maternal causes.....	-	-	-	-	1	1
Premature birth.....	6	4	10	7	3	10
Congenital malformations, birth injury etc.	7	5	12	7	7	14
Suicide.....	2	1	3	5	-	5
Road traffic accidents.....	2	1	3	3	1	4
Other violent causes.....	15	2	17	7	6	13
All other causes.....	23	5	28	17	15	32
	<u>291</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>473</u>



BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Civilian population).

1942 - 1946.

	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Live Birth Rate for Castleford.	19.47	19.75	23.66	21.12	22.04
Live Birth Rate for England & Wales.	15.80	16.50	17.60	16.10	19.10
Still Birth Rate for Castleford.	1.06	0.51	0.69	0.84	0.65
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales.	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.46	0.53

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Civilian population).

Crude Death Rate for Castleford.	12.36	12.35	11.46	12.10	11.36
Death Rate for England & Wales.	11.60	12.10	11.60	11.40	11.50

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

All infants per 1,000 Live Births.

Castleford.	80.35	65.22	51.14	62.95	56.17
England & Wales.	49	49	46	46	43

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.

Castleford.	79.08	65.04	49.94	60.88	56.27
-------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births.

Castleford.	45.45	68.18	78.94	92.59	54.51
-------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

DEATH RATES FOR INFANTS UNDER 2 YEARS FOR DIARRHOEA.

per 1,000 Live Births.

Castleford.	6.37	11.50	2.17	10.89	7.70
England & Wales.	5.20	5.30	4.18	5.60	4.40

CASTLEFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

Based on Registrar-General's Figures.

	Castle- ford Urban Dis- trict	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.	West Riding Admin. County.	England and Wales. (Provisional figures).
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	22.0	19.5	19.7	19.1
DEATH RATES:- (All per 1,000 estimated population)				
All Causes	11.4	12.4	11.9	11.5
Zymotic Diseases (seven principal)*	0.19	0.12	0.13	xx
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	0.58	0.37	0.36	0.46
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	0.17	0.07	0.08	0.08
Respiratory Diseases + (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.41	1.36	1.31	xx
Cancer	1.36	1.82	1.72	1.84
Heart and Circulatory Diseases <sup>ø</sup>	3.84	3.91	3.70	xx
INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	56	43	44	43
DIARRHOEA (Deaths in infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births)	7.71	4.01	4.26	4.4
MATERNAL MORTALITY (Deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)				
Puerperal Sepsis	1.07	0.49	0.46	0.31
Other Causes	Nil	1.16	1.34	1.12
Total	1.07	1.65	1.80	1.43

\* Combined death rate from smallpox (if any), scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, also diarrhoea in infants under 2 years of age.

+ Combined death rate from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.

<sup>ø</sup> Combined death rate from Heart Disease and other Diseases of the Circulatory System.

xx Figures not available.

### LABORATORY SERVICE.

By arrangement with the County Council, the bulk of the Bacteriological and Pathological work is undertaken by the County Laboratory at Wakefield and chemical analysis of food stuffs, milk, water etc. is undertaken by the Public Analyst, Mr. Jaffe, at Bradford. A specialised blood test called the Rh test has been in operation for the last year or two and enables us to discover certain conditions prejudicial to children yet unborn. Blood samples for this test are sent to a laboratory in Leeds.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

#### X-RAY SERVICE.

This service is at the disposal of all pregnant women living in Castleford and has provided most valuable information relative to certain types of abnormal conditions of the mother and her unborn child. During the year 34 women availed themselves of this service. A charge of 30/- is made for the first plate and 25/- for any succeeding plate in these cases.

#### CONSULTANT OBSTETRIC SERVICE.

This specialist clinic is held by Mr. Jeaffreson, a consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist, at the Hightown Hospital, Castleford, on the first and third Mondays of each month. Suspected abnormal conditions of pregnancy etc. are normally referred to this clinic but in emergency they can be seen in Leeds by Mr. Jeaffreson. 30 women were thus seen during the year. No charge is made for this service.

#### EMERGENCY CASES.

Payment was provided through the Leeds and District Workpeople's Hospital Fund in respect of 84 patients sent to the Leeds Maternity Hospital, such payment being arranged direct by the Leeds Maternity Hospital. During the year 115 patients were admitted to Leeds Maternity Hospital, 38 to Walton Hall Emergency Maternity Home, 5 to St. James's Hospital, Leeds, 7 to Hazlewood Castle Maternity Home, Tadcaster, and 11 to the County General Hospital, Wakefield.

#### ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT AND MASSAGE.

This clinic held at the Sagar Street rooms was opened last year and is operated by a qualified physiotherapist. The plant is of the most modern type and two sessions, devoted to ultra violet light alone, are held per week, whilst a third is devoted to massage and ultra violet light. This service is available to children coming within the purview of the Maternity and Child Welfare service as well as to ante-natal and breast feeding mothers. Apart from being one of the most popular of the services operated by this Council it has prophylactically in my opinion, justified its existence. The smoky conditions prevalent in this area, arising largely from the nature of the industries of the district make this service most essential.



<u>Sunlight.</u>			<u>Massage.</u>
<u>No. of sessions.</u>	<u>Female Adults.</u>	<u>Children.</u>	<u>Children.</u>
111	935	3025	214

#### HEAD LICE.

The Health Visitors report that the incidence of Head Lice in Castleford continues to be very low. Where it is found necessary to do so, every means is being adopted to disseminate practical information on the treatment of this condition.

#### CHILD LIFE PROTECTION AND ADOPTED CHILDREN.

We have only one Foster Child on our books and the child has a good home. All four of our Health Visitors are Child Protection Visitors.

There are 50 adopted children on our register, and of these 11 adoptions were legally completed during the year.

#### CLINICS.

Four Health Visitors are normally employed by this Authority, one is attached to Sagar Street, one to Glass Houghton, one to Airedale and one to Whitwood.

These Clinics are held as follows:-

	<u>Infant Welfare.</u>	<u>Ante-natal.</u>
Sagar Street.	Monday and Thursday	Every Wednesday at 2 p.m.
Airedale.	Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	1st, 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 1.30 p.m.
Glass Houghton.	Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m.
Whitwood.	Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	1st, 3rd, and 4th Tuesdays at 2 p.m.

The following table indicates the quantities of Milk Foods etc. distributed at the Infant Welfare Centres.



SALE OF MILK FOOD AT CLINICS.IN 1946.

	Cow & Gate H.C	F.C.	Ostermilk 1.	2.	L. 2.	Trufood. Hum.	F.on.	Oval- tine.	Maltoline Pln.	Iron.	Lact- agol.	Viol.	C.L.O.	Vit. B.	Acc. Sets.
AIRDALE.	146	2538	473	2955	82	1027	288	268	48	59	108	431	21	-	139
GLASSHOUGHTON.	77	3029	459	4911	264	172	51	417	74	92	239	349	21	27	82
SAGAR STREET.	594	5164	984	5547	346	1385	377	1050	527	185	191	294	161	234	137
WHITWOOD.	236	2817	596	3330	364	78	24	486	362	122	129	281	33	6	129
1053	13548	2512	16743	1056	2662	740	2221	1011	458	667	1355	236	267	487	

# PREMATURE INFANTS.

All babies weighing less than 5½ lbs. in weight are notified under the appropriate section of the birth notification card. When required a special portable cot specially fitted for such babies and supplied by the Council is available free through the midwives. The services of the Council's paediatrician, Dr. Vining, are available to advise on the treatment of premature and weakly infants in the district and hospitalisation of these infants when required can usually be arranged, transport being provided in a specially warmed ambulance.

During the year 82 premature babies were born in Castleford and of these 6 were stillborn and 10 died soon after birth.

The cause of death in the case of the 10 is set out in the following table.

Sex.	Twins.	Date of Birth.	Weight.	Born in Hospital.	Transferred to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
M.	-	3/2/46	-	-	Yes	7/2/46	Prematurity
F.	-	15/2/46	5.4	-	-	15/2/46	-do- Infantile Marasmus.
M.	-	19/2/46	3.12	-	-	22/2/46	Prematurity.
F.	Yes	13/4/46	2.5	Yes	-	15/4/46	-do-
M.	-	15/5/46	-	Yes	-	23/5/46	-do-
F.	-	4/8/46	4.0	-	-	4/8/46	-do-
F.	-	24/9/46	-	Yes	-	25/9/46	Marasmus. Prematurity. Small ten- torial tear.
M.	-	28/10/46	4.11	Yes	-	30/10/46	Prematurity.
M.	-	17/11/46	-	Yes	-	18/11/46	Prematurity. Maternal chr. nephritis.
F.	-	24/12/46	4.0	-	Yes	27/12/46	Prematurity. Marasmus.

# ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.

55 illegitimate children were notified to us during the year and it is of interest to note that there were no illegitimate still births. These children were regularly visited by the Health Visitors in their homes and have been found to be well fed and well nourished. The vast majority of these children find their way to the Infant Welfare Clinics.

CHURCH STREET WAR-TIME NURSERY. (Closed 30th April, 1946).

This nursery which had done some very good work during the period of its existence was closed on April 30th, 1946 and the staff disbanded. The premises, an adapted board school, was handed back to the West Riding County Council Education Authority who intend to reopen it as an infant school.

The attendances for 1946 were as follows:-

	<u>0 - 2</u>	<u>2 - 5</u>
January.	9	16
February.	8	17
March.	7	17
April.	5	10
	<u>29</u>	<u>60</u>

CASTLEFORD MATERNITY HOME.

Ante-natal clinics at the Maternity Home were held as follows:-

Monday and Wednesday from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. approx.

Admissions were as follows for -

	1945.	1946.
Castleford cases.....	159	180
W.R.C.C. cases.....	77	89
Pontefract cases.....	38	45
Methley cases.....	8	6
Hemsworth cases.....		1
Sheffield cases.....		1
Rotherham cases.....		1
Hull cases.....		1
York cases.....		1
	<u>282</u>	<u>325</u>

Bookings refused.

1945 - 155  
1946 - 177

The figure of 325 is an increase of 43 cases over last years total. Medical aid had to be summoned for 152 mothers, 5 ante-natal patients, and 14 babies.

20 patients were sent to the Leeds Maternity Hospital, and of these 8 were returned after confinement to the Castleford Maternity Home in view of the very limited accommodation now existing at the Leeds Maternity Hospital.

In these cases where women had to be refused admission to our Maternity Home attempts were made and provided our assistance was not sought too late in pregnancy accommodation was found for them either at Walton Hall Maternity Home, Wakefield, or at Hazlewood Castle Maternity Home, Tadcaster.



## SCABIES.

Scabies were treated in the former A.R.P. Centre at Wesley Street till April 30th when the premises were transferred to the former decontamination centre at Cinder Lane and treatment is given free. The method employed is by two (or more) applications of Benzyl Benzoate at weekly intervals. Our scabies nurse, Miss Eaglen, visits contacts and notified cases and encourages them to attend for treatment. From the appended table it will be seen that the incidence of scabies has shown a steady decline since 1944 which was the peak year.

Clinic sessions at Scabies Treatment Centre, Cinder Lane, Whitwood Mere, were held as follows:- (Centre opened 1st March, 1946)

### Female Adults and children.

2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday.

### Male Adults.

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Tuesday.

2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Friday.

Sessions at Wesley Street Scabies Treatment Centre were as follows:-

### Female Adults and children.

9 a.m. to 12 noon, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

### Male Adults.

1 p.m. to 7 p.m. daily, Monday to Friday.

9 a.m. to 12 noon, Saturday.

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
No. of cases attending for 1st treatment.	192	800	571	342
No. of cases attending for 2 or more treatments.	1370	1503	569	290

No patients had to be removed to hospital during the year, as a result of complications of scabies.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

From 1941 it will be noted that there has been a steady decline in Diphtheria notifications in Castleford and in the case of children under 15 years, they have dropped in 1946 to about one-fifth of their 1941 level. It is encouraging to learn that not one Castleford resident died of Diphtheria in 1946 - a very different story from 10 or 20 years ago.

Notifications of Diphtheria.

Totals of all ages.

1941.	94
1942.	68
1943.	45
1944.	39
1945.	33
1946.	27

	<u>Up to 15 years of age.</u>	<u>Over 15 years of age.</u>
--	-------------------------------	------------------------------

1941.	77	17
1942.	48	20
1943.	25	20
1944.	21	18
1945.	23	10
1946.	16	11

Number of children immunised in 1946.

<u>0 - 5</u>	<u>5 - 15</u>
730	425

A stock of Diphtheria Antitoxin is kept at the Town Hall, the Castleford Maternity Home, and at the home of the Medical Officer of Health.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Treatment for this condition can be obtained at Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, the Leeds Venereal Diseases Clinic and at other adjacent clinics.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis).

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases in the various age groups, the numbers of such cases removed to hospital for treatment, and the number of deaths.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1946  
SHOWN IN AGE GROUPS.

NOTIFIED DISEASES.	No age	Under 1 yr.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.											Over 65	Total.	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
			1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65					
Measles.	-	5	6	2	5	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
Whooping Cough.	2	13	19	21	13	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	1
Diphtheria.	-	1	1	-	3	2	5	4	2	8	1	-	-	-	27	27	-
Scarlet Fever.	-	1	5	5	6	6	24	9	1	6	-	-	-	-	63	58	-
Pneumonia.	-	3	1	2	3	2	6	1	1	5	5	4	4	4	37	4	22
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	6	-	-
Dysentery.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Malaria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Typhoid & Paratyphoid.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	4	4	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals.	4	24	32	30	30	24	65	15	5	28	10	7	4	4	278	100	24



TUBERCULOSIS.

The following tables give particulars regarding Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year 1946.

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Totals.</u>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M & F.
Number of cases on the register 1st January, 1946.	128	106	52	37	323
Number of cases notified for 1st time during 1946.	15	15	4	5	39
	143	121	56	42	362
Number of cases removed from register during 1946.	35	20	9	11	75
Number of cases remaining on register 31st December, 1946.	108	101	47	31	287

Notifications. 39	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary.	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
At all ages.	15	15	4	5	14	10	5	2
under 1 year.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
1 - 5	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
5 - 10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
15 - 20	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1
20 - 25	2	4	-	1	1	1	1	-
25 - 35	3	1	-	1	2	2	-	-
35 - 45	1	3	-	-	1	2	-	-
45 - 55	6	-	-	1	3	2	-	-
55 - 65	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	-
Over 65	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-



Comparison between numbers on Tuberculosis Register in 1945 and 1946.

	1945		1946	
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non Pulmonary.</u>
Number of cases on register 1st January.	229	102	234	89
New cases notified during the year.	41	10	30	9
Totals.	270	112	264	98
Number of cases removed from register during the year.	36	23	55	20
Number of cases left on register at the end of the year.	234	89	209	78

#### PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. J. R. Abell, our Engineer & Surveyor, for most of the details incorporated in this section of the report and for his continued assistance in this aspect of my work.

#### Supply.

Water is purchased in bulk from three neighbouring authorities, namely Wakefield County Borough, Pontefract Municipal Borough and Tadcaster Rural District. A maximum of 650,000 gallons per day can be obtained from Wakefield, 400,000 from Pontefract and 22,000 from Tadcaster. The supplies from Wakefield and Tadcaster are soft in character but that from Pontefract is very hard.

#### Purification.

Apart from the purification undertaken at the water works no further action is taken locally except in the case of the water from the Red Hill Reservoir which is chlorinated after leaving the reservoir.

#### Consumption.

In 1946 the average daily consumption for Castleford was 954,937 gallons, of which 696,992 gallons were used for Domestic purposes and 257,945 gallons industrially.

All houses with the exception of 12 on private supplies obtain their supply from the towns mains. No houses are supplied from communal stand pipes.

During the year 21 specimens were submitted to the County Laboratory, Wakefield, for bacteriological testing with the following results:-

14	contained	no	presumptive	B. Coli	in	100	ml.
1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
3	"	2	"	"	"	"	"
2	"	6	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	18	"	"	"	"	"

Samples submitted on October 1st for chemical analysis showed the following results:-

<u>Parts per 100,000</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>
Appearance.....	Clear	Clear	Clear
Total Solids.....	9	40	9
Chlorine.....	1.2	2.5	1.2
Nitrite.....	nil	nil	nil
Nitrate.....	trace	.36	trace
Free ammonia.....	.002	.002	.02
Albuminoid ammonia.....	.005	.002	.01
Metals.....	nil	nil	nil
Total hardness.....	5.8	26.0	4.6
Permanent hardness.....		11.5	
Temporary hardness.....		14.5	
pH.....	7.0	7.4	6.8

These chemical data were therefore reported on as being satisfactory.

#### Widal Tests.

Seven samples of blood etc. obtained from workmen on the water supply system were submitted for agglutination and bacteriological testing and in each case a negative result was obtained.

#### Private Water Supply.

At the beginning of the year 11 houses and 1 Farm House were supplied from private sources but in the case of 5 of these houses and the farm, all situated at Water Fryston, the sampling results were such that they had at the end of the year been switched entirely on to the towns mains. The supply was partly from a deep well subject to pollution and 7 samples taken showed the presence of presumptive B. Coli. ranging from 16 to 180 per 100 ml. water.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion my thanks are extended to the staff of my Department both professional and clerical who have assisted me during the year.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

E.J.WINFIELD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1946.





## THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year  
ended 31st. December, 1946.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I beg to place before you my third Annual Report in which is given a brief review of the work of my Department and of the sanitary conditions obtaining in your district during the year 1946.

This being the first post-war year, the change over from conditions of war to those of peace has produced many problems in administration. Shortage of materials and labour have been factors adversely affecting progress, whilst weather conditions in the winter months only tended to retard still further our plans and hopes.

The year has seen several staff changes. Mr. F. Evans having obtained a post in another area, resigned, the position of Deputy being filled by Mr. G. Horn. The vacancy thus created brought Mr. H. Seal into the Department as an Additional Sanitary Inspector. As Mr. C. Rhodes was called upon to serve in H.M. Forces Mr. L. Robinson was released and his services have been available throughout the year. Miss Stevenson also left to be replaced by Miss Pratt. Notwithstanding the many changes, the work of the Department was well maintained throughout the year, as the following facts and figures will reveal.

### HOUSING

The most urgent need of the community still continues to be housing accommodation, and the need for additional houses cannot be over-stressed. The erection of 93 prefabricated bungalows has formed an auspicious start, and it is indeed heartening to see the laying of roads, sewers and watermains on the new Redhill site, followed by the construction of various types of houses. It is hoped in the next Annual Report to pay reference to the occupation of at least some of these dwellings.

During the year much time and thought was given to the repair of existing property. The statistics provided will give some guide to the work achieved, but attention must be drawn to the fact that repair works are only obtained with difficulty. The new housing programme demands a large proportion of the building materials and skilled labour available in the district with the result that repair works perforce take second place. Whilst much has been achieved, much more remains to be done, and it is indeed difficult to convince householders that repairs which appear to them to be of paramount importance, cannot necessarily be carried out quickly. At the moment there appears but little hope of the position becoming easier.

### Housing Statistics.

#### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:-

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)..... 1102
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 3460

#### 2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action of Local Authority or their Officers..... 148

#### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:-

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936..... 18

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... 18

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices...

(a) by owners..... Nil

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners..... Nil

- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 310

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.....

(a) by owners..... 151

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners:

Completed..... 11

Pending..... 133

- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- (1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation..... 4

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 3

- (3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... 3

- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners....
- (a) To render houses fit for human habitation..... 2
- (b) As to usage other than human habitation..... Nil
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
- (1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made... Nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit..... Nil

The following is a summary on the return submitted to the Ministry of Health of the action taken under the Housing Acts, 1930/36, and the position at the 31st. December, 1946.

Part I of the Act. Clearance Areas -

No. of unfit dwelling-houses demolished..... 68

No. of persons displaced.....243

Part 2 of the Act. Individual Unfit Houses -

No. of dwelling-houses demolished:

Formal action.....108

Informal action..... 32

No. of dwelling-houses closed..... 27

Parts of buildings closed..... 7

No. of persons displaced from above.....642

No. of dwelling-houses made fit:

Formal action.....160

Informal action.....1159

CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING

In as much as housing repairs call for expenditure coming within the above heads, I continue to issue the necessary certificates for properties coming under the purview of my Department.

During the year 56 licences were issued covering work of some £1935.

As reported in my previous annual report a survey had been commenced of housing conditions within the district and it had been intended to submit a comprehensive report during the year, but unfortunately circumstances did not permit of this and the report must therefore be reserved for a later date.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Throughout the year the closest possible supervision was exercised over the town's food supplies. In addition to the complete inspection of all animal carcasses, increased attention was given to our milk supply. An article of food which derived much publicity from the National Press was Ice-Cream and here again keen supervision was given to places of manufacture and sale. At the request of your Medical Officer of Health close attention was also paid to Water Supply and reference to this work is made in his report. In order to extend our sampling operations, apparatus was installed in the Department, enabling the staff to carry out the methylene blue, phosphatase and rezazurin tests. This becoming available towards the end of the year, the work will be reviewed in the next Annual Report.

### MILK SUPPLY.

During the year there appears to have been a steady turn over to heat-treated milk, and by the end of the year the bulk of the supply in the district was heat-treated and sold in bottles, although a few retailers and producer-retailers of raw milk still existed. The Co-operative Wholesale Society continues to operate its pasteurising plant, drawing the supply of raw milk from a number of farms outside the district, together with a large quantity of milk from a collecting depot in Cheshire. In connection with this latter supply, an insulated storage tank has been installed at the dairy and the milk conveyed in insulated road tankers in place of rail delivery. The milk is thus protected against delays in transit and also variations of temperature. The Society retails the pasteurised milk in bottles direct to householders and schools and wholesale to other retailers. Manorcroft Dairies, Ltd., have also a depot within the district from which they supply heat-treated milk to a number of retailers, who then bottle the milk before delivery to the public. It is very satisfying to see the gradual elimination of the hand-churn and dipper and their places taken by sterile bottles.

During the year the Co-operative Society introduced as an experiment the sale of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk, this being produced and bottled outside the district. This milk has proved very popular and again is a step in the right direction.

Sterilized milk is also retailed by a number of shopkeepers in the district.

Particulars of milk producers, purveyors, dairies, etc., are given below.

#### Raw Milk.

No. of producers of Raw Milk on Register.....	5
No. of milch cows.....	130
No. of cowsheds in the district.....	7
No. of cowshed and dairy inspections.....	87

#### Accredited Milk.

No. of Accredited Producers..... Nil

#### Pasteurised Milk.

No. of Pasteurised Producers.....	1
No. of farms supplying milk to Pasteurising Dairy.....	126
Amount of Depot milk per week.....	12,000 galls
Output of Pasteurised Milk per week.....	20,000 galls
Number of bottles per week - 1/3 pints.....	90,000
1 pints.....	84,000

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

No. of bottles sold per week.....	6,000
No. of Milk Retailers on Register.....	23
No. selling own produced milk.....	8
No. selling Raw Milk from other producers.	5
No. selling Heat-treated milk from Manorcroft.....	10
No. selling Heat-treated milk from C.W.S..	7
No. selling Pasteurised Milk.....	2
No. selling Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.....	1

Some retailers supplement their raw milk supplies with heat-treated milk from Manorcroft.

Bacteriological Sampling of Milk.

Raw Milk.

No. of samples submitted for the Methylene Blue Test.....	194
No. which satisfied the Methylene Blue Blue Test for Accredited Milk.....	124
No. of samples submitted to Biological Test for Tuberculosis.....	114
No. found to contain Tubercle bacilli....	8

Heat Treated.

No. of samples submitted for the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.....	19
No. of samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.....	11
No. of samples which satisfied the Phosphatase Test.....	18
No. of samples submitted to Biological Test for Tuberculosis.....	5
No. found to contain Tubercle bacilli....	Nil

Pasteurised.

No. of samples submitted to prescribed test.....	27
No. of samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue or Plate Count Test.....	25
No. of samples which satisfied the Phosphatase Test.....	26

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).

No. of samples submitted to prescribed test.....	4
No. of samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.....	4
No. of samples which satisfied the Phosphatase Test.....	4

Particulars are given below of milk samples found to be tuberculous:-



No.	Date	Subsequent action and Remarks.
39	25/2/46	One cow slaughtered under T.B.Order. Check samples proved negative.
61	29/4/46	One cow slaughtered under T.B.Order. Check sample proved negative.
144	14/10/46	Further samples proved negative.
174	11/11/46	One cow slaughtered under T.B.Order.
195	25/11/46	One cow slaughtered under T.B.Order. Check samples proved negative.
238	17/12/46	One cow slaughtered - others found to be satisfactory.
116)	18/9/46 )	These were both taken from a bulk supply from another district. The Authorities of that district were approached, but they claimed that it was impossible to trace the affected animals owing to the very large number of farms sending in milk to the Depot. The milk is pasteurised before sale.
138)	16/10/46)	

Milk - Sampling under Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Routine sampling under this Act was carried out as follows:-

	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of samples taken	41	-	41
No. of samples found to be genuine.....	41	-	41
No. of samples found to be adulterated.	-	-	-

ICE-CREAM

In the report for the year 1945 reference was made to the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, and to the measures of control which could be exercised. At the year end five premises had been registered for sale only, whilst several applications had been received for registration of premises for the manufacture of the commodity. The premises suggested were, however, all deemed unsuitable and during the year now under review, alternative buildings were submitted. Considerable time was devoted to assisting applicants in the choice of buildings and in the carrying out of such alterations as were necessary to bring them up to a satisfactory standard. During the year five buildings were deemed satisfactory for manufacturing purposes and registered accordingly; in addition a further three premises were registered for sale only. The position at the 31st. December, 1946, was as follows:-

No. of premises registered for sale only.....	8
No. of premises registered for the manufacture and sale.....	5
No. of inspections made to the above premises...	60

The sale of Ice-Cream showed a marked increase during the year and in addition to local traders, the district is systematically covered by itinerant vendors from other areas, and the supervision of premises only was thus not sufficient. Accordingly sampling the product was added. Whilst the information obtained proved enlightening, its value is nullified by the absence of any legal standard for either bacterial purity or food value.

As Ice-Cream has now become a prominent feature in the public menu, this lack of standard seems incomprehensible and all who are connected with the supervision of the trade await the day when fixed standards will be available. Details of sampling during the year are as follows:-

No. of samples submitted for bacteriological examination.....	26
No. considered satisfactory.....	10
No. considered unsatisfactory.....	16

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughtering was continued at the Government controlled slaughter-house, and inspection of all animals and carcasses was carried out by a qualified member of the staff.

The number of slaughtermen licensed was 15

Figures relating to meat inspection are given below.

#### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Excl'g Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	1524	278	110	7151	84
All diseases <u>except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	2	1	2	19	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	226	52	-	81	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	14.9	19.0	1.8	1.4	13.0
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	7	16	-	-	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	244	111	-	-	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	16.4	45.7	-	-	5.9

Carcases, part carcases and organs Condemned

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Carcases	26	2	19	6	53
Forequarters	18	-	1	-	19
Hindquarters	9	-	-	-	-
Heads	129	-	-	2	131
Plucks	-	-	82	4	86
Lungs	331	-	-	1	332
Livers	289	-	-	-	289
Hearts	30	-	-	-	30
Kidneys	4	-	-	-	4
Spleens	15	-	-	-	15
Intestines	26	-	-	1	27
Stomachs	5	-	-	-	5
Legs	-	-	-	4	4

Diseases.

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Tuberculosis	378	-	-	5	383
Actinomycosis	9	-	-	-	9
Abscesses	60	-	-	-	60
Angioma	4	-	-	-	4
Dropsy	1	-	12	-	13
Parasitic	3	-	82	10	95
Pericarditis	1	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy	7	-	-	-	7
Peritonitis	2	-	-	-	2
Mammitis	11	-	-	-	11
Bruised	5	-	-	3	8
Moribund	-	-	3	2	5
Johne's Disease	5	-	-	-	5
Pneumonia	5	-	-	3	8
Septicaemia	3	-	-	-	3
Cirrhosis	168	-	-	-	168
Fever	-	-	1	-	1
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	1

Other foodstuffs surrendered as being unfit for human consumption included the following:-

1854 stones flour	101 doz. Pikelets
1134 lbs Corned Beef	38 stones Flour
582 tins Milk	30 tins Fish Paste
36 tins Peas	10 cwts Mussels
27 tins Beans	68 pkts Pancake Mixture.
158 lbs Tinned Meat	55 pkts Yorkshire Pudding Mixture.
136 tins Fish	119 lbs Bacon
58 doz. Eggs	131 tins Pudding
38 tins Fruit	10 lns Butter
13 lbs Jam	11 cwts Macaroni
317 doz. Fish-cakes	17 lbs Ham
23 lbs Cake	26 stones Cod
42 lbs Biscuits	16 lbs Tea
1240 lbs Dates	142 lbs Margarine
22 stones Sprouts	178 lbs Sugar
120 tins tins M. & V.	168 lbs Lard
56 lbs Yeast	
159 tins Soup	
112 lbs Semolina	



## WATER SUPPLY.

In his report, your Medical Officer of Health refers in detail to the water supplies of the district. During the year, at his request, samples were taken both for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis, and the results can be seen in his report.

## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

### Bacteriological Examination of Water.

Throughout the summer months routine sampling was carried out. The results of these examinations are given below together with the standard laid down by the Ministry of Health.

No.	Date	Presumptive B.Coli	pH. Value	Chlorine
4	13/5/46	18 plus	6.6	No
5	25/5/46	18 plus	7.0	No
6	26/5/46	None	7.2	No
7	27/5/46	None	7.1	No
8	27/5/46	None	7.1	No
9	30/5/46	None	7.1	0.4
10	30/5/46	None	7.1	0.4
11	12/6/46	None	7.1	0.2
12	12/6/46	None	7.1	0.5
13	13/6/46	None	7.4	0.1
14	14/6/46	None	7.4	0.1
15	24/6/46	None	7.4	0.6
16	24/6/46	None	7.6	0.6
18	9/7/46	None	7.5	0.1
19	9/7/46	None	7.5	0.1
23	8/8/46	None	7.3	0.2
24	8/8/46	None	7.3	0.2
25	27/8/46	None	7.3	0.8
26	27/8/46	None	7.3	0.6
27	7/9/46	None	7.3	0.2
28	7/9/46	None	7.3	0.2
42	15/10/46	None	7.3	0.8
43	15/10/46	None	7.3	0.8
Ministry of Health Standards		None	7.6 - 8.0	0.2 - 0.5

## AIR POLLUTION

Although the desire for a cleaner and purer atmosphere still remains the practical difficulties in achieving the ideal become more complex. Whilst the national need for fuel economy is so great there is little likelihood of reducing the discharge from industrial chimneys. Consequently observations of the atmosphere appear only to serve the purpose of recording a high sootfall. Nevertheless our observation points were increased during the year from two to four, and the results obtained are given below.

Month	Sootfall Tons per sq. mile per month				Sulphur Mgms. per day	
	<u>Ings Lane</u>	<u>Carlton Street</u>	<u>Redhill</u>	<u>Cinder Lane</u>	<u>Carlton Street</u>	<u>Redhill</u>
January	-	-	17.18	-	4.61	5.09
February	-	-	11.43	-	3.50	-
March	-	15.13	11.19	-	2.61	2.37
April	20.19	21.43	16.16	23.02	1.73	2.29
May	12.80	17.76	17.01	27.58	-	-
June	20.81	20.42	13.46	17.06	1.23	1.73
July	20.94	17.75	11.70	11.10	0.99	2.46
August	18.99	14.05	9.80	18.81	1.78	1.90
September	24.71	21.20	14.47	15.98	1.36	2.36
October	16.11	21.64	10.41	13.01	2.09	1.84
November	28.95	38.80	13.65	14.57	3.03	-
December	23.79	16.07	15.11	12.45	-	-

#### Annual Sootfall.

Carlton Street - 245.04 tons per sq. mile  
Redhill - 161.52 do. do.  
Ings Lane - 249.72 do. do.  
Cinder Lane - 204.72 do. do.

#### Sulphur Estimation.

Carlton Street - 2.19 milligrammes  $\text{SO}_3$  per day.  
Redhill - 2.51 do. do.

It will be seen that the Carlton Street gauge shows a higher sootfall than in 1945, and that both the Ings Lane and Cinder Lane gauges give results of a similar nature, whilst the Redhill gauge shows a much lower recording. I attribute these figures to the fact that the first three gauges are virtually surrounded by industrial areas, whilst the Redhill gauge is centred in a purely residential area. Industrial furnaces have been compelled to burn inferior fuel, even including old rubber tyres, and the results are not difficult to discern.

We look forward to the day when conditions permit of a cleaner and clearer atmosphere.

During the year a complaint was received of the emission of grit from a colliery chimney. This was investigated and it was found to be due to the use of inferior grade coal. It was agreed that this type of coal should not be used when the wind was blowing towards the dwelling-houses in the area.

#### RIVER POLLUTION

No complaints were received with regard to pollution of rivers and from routine observations there appears to be no nuisance caused by discharges from factories or other premises.

#### DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Disinfection and fumigation was carried out by this Department after all cases of infectious disease, and also after deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. In all some 129 houses were dealt with and bedding from these premises treated at the steam disinfectant plant.



Disinfestation of property for vermin received full attention during the year. Prior to all new tenancies of Council houses or changes of tenancy, the houses concerned were inspected. Where the presence of vermin was found the house was disinfested and all furniture was treated at the Cinder Lane Depot before transference to the Council house. The Department also received a number of requests from occupiers of privately owned houses for the disinfestation of property, and in each case the person responsible was charged with the cost of the work. The figures relating to this work are as follows:-

No. of houses treated for vermin:		
Using D.D.T. solution:-		
Privately owned	-	31
Council "	-	16
Tenants effects treated in course of transit to Council houses.	-	28

In addition to the above mentioned work of disinfestation for bed-bugs, several houses were treated for ants and beetles during the year, with very good results.

#### DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ALTERATIONS.

Works carried out during 1946 are summarised below:-

Privies abolished (redundant).....	1
Privies converted into water closets.....	9
Slop closets converted to water closets..	1
Slop closets abolished.....	1
Water closets (additional) provided to existing buildings.....	8
Water closets (additional) provided to new buildings.....	104
Drains and water closets reconstructed or repaired.....	27
Drains, water closets, etc., opened or cleansed.....	450
Ashpits (wet) abolished.....	6
Ashpits (dry) abolished.....	Nil
Ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits.....	8
Chemical closets (new).....	Nil
Ashbins to new buildings.....	104
Ashbins abolished.....	Nil

Statement of sanitary defects or nuisances found and result of action:-

Defects or nuisances found.....	869
No. carried over from 1945.....	215
No. abated during 1946.....	1010
No. outstanding at end of 1946.....	74

#### Notices Issued:

Informal	-	491	Complied with	-	431
Statutory	-	443	Complied with	-	162

266 of the above statutory notices relate to privy conversions in Lock Lane for which a contract to do the work is in hand.

No. of Summonses or other legal proceedings - 11

## PETROLEUM STORAGE

Licences issued:    Petrol renewals - 53  
                              "        new        - 3  
                              Carbide renewals - 3  
                              "        new        - Nil

Amount licensed:    Petrol..... 437,652 gallons  
                              Carbide..... 2,160 lbs.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

There are 151 factories on the register of which 101 use mechanical power.

Inspections were made from time to time and nuisances dealt with by informal action. Several applications were received for Certificates of Escape in Case of Fire and when the necessary alterations had been made the certificates were issued. In two cases the works had not been completed at the year end and certificates were not granted. Figures relating to this work are as follows:-

No. of nuisances found.....25  
No. of informal notices.....25  
No. of nuisances abated.....25  
No. of applications for Certificates  
    of Escape in Case of Fire.... 6  
No. of Certificates issued..... 4

## THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

The cinemas and theatres were inspected from time to time and in two instances defects were found in the drainage systems. These were immediately repaired by the management concerned. All premises were found to be well maintained.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Work of vermin destruction has been carried out and throughout the year constant vigilance was maintained. The employment of a whole-time rat-catcher continues and in many instances additional assistance has been called for. The premises dealt with included dwelling-houses, allotment gardens, factories, shops, warehouses, mills, sewage disposal works, sewers and refuse tips.

During the year the Ministry of Food instituted for one year only a system of financial assistance in consideration of the work being carried out systematically to their requirements. The scheme required the division of the district into convenient blocks, each block to be inspected fully for the presence of rats or mice. Where infestations were found to occur, the block was treated on the following basis. A suitable number of points to be pre-baited for 4 days and then poison (zinc phosphide) laid on the 5th. day, the whole to be cleared away on the 6th. day. The financial responsibility for such a scheme was borne on the following lines:-

	<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Occupier</u>
Inspections	100%	Nil	Nil
Treatment:			
Private houses	60%	40%	Nil
Business premises	Nil	Nil	100%
Council property	Nil	100%	Nil

The scheme was actually carried out during the fiscal year 1946/47, and proved extremely successful. It has always been difficult to obtain the co-operation of householders when recharging of costs exists, but under the Ministry's scheme such difficulties were removed. Whilst it was possible to assess the results generally, it was not always possible to ascertain fully the results of treatment. This was most marked in the periods of bad weather, when rat-holes, etc., became most inaccessible. The summarised results of the scheme are as follows:-

No. of blocks inspected.....	68
No. found to be infested.....	36
No. of baiting points.....	1433
No. of "takes".....	927
No. of bodies found.....	374 rats
Estimated kill.....	4542 rats
(Ministry of Food formula)	

In addition to this block treatment the town's sewers were given special treatments. These occurred in the months of June and December with the following results:-

	June Treatment No. 1	December Treatment No. 2
Total No. of manholes	1055	1055
" " " " baited	633	513
" " " partial takes	96	47
" " " complete takes	16	8

In all cases of "takes" poison treatment followed. The materials used were as before, sausage rusk as base with zinc phosphide as the poison.

I am satisfied that these routine treatments have produced much improved conditions within our sewers, and the operation of these two schemes has been particularly beneficial.

#### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There still exists within the area a number of moveable dwellings and other temporary structures, the use of which is to be greatly deprecated. Some of the structures are fast becoming inhabitable and notwithstanding the shortage of housing accommodation, action must be taken. Strict supervision is exercised in the district and whilst there does not appear to be any general increase, instances have occurred of attempts at siting of vans. These have usually been prevented by informal action. During the year one licence was granted for the siting of a van, a time limit being imposed.

#### TOYS FOR RAGS.

It is pleasing to observe that the rag dealers generally observe the terms of the Public Health Act, but one breach of the conditions was found during the year, viz. a rag dealer exchanging toys for rags to children of school age. Upon report to the Council I was authorised to take proceedings and the offender was subsequently brought before the Magistrates, found guilty and fined the sum of £5.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

All figures under this heading refer to the year ended 31st. March, 1947.



Whilst much could be written on this section of the work, undoubtedly the most outstanding feature was the severity of the weather during the months of January, February and March, 1947. Throughout this period continuing falls of snow, with a prolonged period of frost rendered road conditions precarious and called for the undivided attention of the Department. Snow removal and gritting were thus a daily task and absorbed much labour and material, and added considerably to our costs. Notwithstanding this, refuse collection was fairly well maintained, although our usual seven day collection had perforce to be abandoned.

Collection of salvageable material still continues, and whilst much is done in this direction, it is regrettable that our output is much below what it might be. The separation of those materials so vital to our economic plans does not appear to be appreciated by the public, and I am satisfied that with more co-operation our output could be doubled.

As in previous years, the greater part of our refuse has been disposed of by controlled tipping. Work was completed at the Hospital quarry and much done towards completion of the Farm Hill quarry. At Three Lane Ends the new tip was opened up and work proceeded satisfactorily during the year.

#### Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins	18,722	5
Ashpits (dry)	411	10
Ashpits (wet)	730	18
Shop Refuse	712	16
Cesspools	2594	-
Total	23,171	9

The cost of this was £11,702.

Market refuse removed during the year was 269 tons 17 cwts the cost of which was borne by the Market Committee.

In addition to this, trade-people and others conveyed to the destructor and tips a considerable quantity of trade refuse.

Destructor ash and the cleansing of the grit arrester necessitated the removal of 153 tons 16 cwts of material, whilst 443 tons 12 cwts of covering material was provided at the tips.

Refuse was disposed of as follows:-

<u>Tips.</u>	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins	18,722	5
Ashpits (wet)	730	18
Ashpits (dry)	411	10
Destructor Waste	153	16
Street Cleansing	477	16
Gulley Cleansing	909	16
	21,406	1
Add covering material	443	12
Total	21,849	13

At a cost of £1323.



At the Destructor:-

	Tons	Cwts
Shop Refuse	712	16
Market Refuse	269	17
General Trade Waste	402	-
Total	1384	13

At a cost of £658.

Salvageable material either collected separately or extracted from the refuse at the tips and destructor was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts
Paper	195	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ferrous Metals	-	-
Non-Ferrous Metals	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Textiles	1	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bones	-	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kitchen Waste	185	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bottles & Jars	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cullet	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Miscellaneous	-	1
Total	407	16 $\frac{3}{4}$

The cost of collecting this material amounted to £3004 and the income produced was £2658.

Analysis of Expenditure

Refuse Collection

	£		
Fillers - Wages	6018		
Transport	4923		
Tools	4		
Hired Haulage	67		
Cesspool cleansing	692	£11,704	
less Income		2	£11,702

Refuse Disposal.  
Destructor.

Wages	346		
Repairs	6		
Fuel	98		
Transport	55		
Loan Charges	182		
Insurance	27	£714	
less Income		56	£658

Tips.

Wages	1220		
Transport	98		
Miscellaneous	7	£1325	
less Income		2	£1323

Salvage.

Gross Cost	£3004		
less Income	£2658	£346	
		£2327	

### Standard Costs.

	<u>Collection</u>			<u>Disposal</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
A. Cost as rate in the pound.	1	4.5		3.3			1	7.8	
B. (i) Cost per ton.	10	1.2		1	11.6		12	0.8	
(ii) Cost per 1000 pop. (Est. 42,000).	278.12	5		55	8	1	334	0	6
(iii) Cost per 1000 premises. (Est. 12,000).	975	3	4	193	18	4	1169	1	8
C. Weight of refuse collected per 1000 population per day -	30.2 cwts								

### Street Cleansing

The service includes street sweeping, gulley cleansing, snow removal and street gritting.

Sweeping was performed by a continuation of gang and beat systems. Twenty-four sweepers are engaged full time and one part time, each having his own allotted beat.

On each week day the principal shopping streets were swept, prior to business hours, the sweepings being collected by motor vehicle. The principal streets were also swept during the early hours of Sunday and Bank Holiday mornings.

During the year, gulley cleansing was carried out by two vacuum gulley emptiers. The total number of gullies cleansed was 14,467.

### Analysis of Expenditure

<u>Sweeping.</u>		£	
<u>Other Roads</u>	Wages	3001	
	Transport	262	
	Tools	109	
	Carts	28	
	Miscellaneous	2	
	Rates	<u>9</u>	£3411
<u>County Roads</u>		£2328	
less income from County Council		<u>£1085</u>	£1243
<u>Gully Cleansing</u>			
	Wages	177	
	Transport	<u>376</u>	£553
<u>Gritting</u>			
	Wages	317	
	Transport	227	
	Machine Reps.	48	
	Materials	1051	
	Hired Haulage	<u>8</u>	£1651
less income - Materials		<u>£702</u>	£949
<u>Snow Removal</u>			
	Wages	1447	
	Transport	434	
	Plough	44	
	Tools	3	
	Hired Haulage	<u>938</u>	£2866
			£9022
			=====

Standard Costs

	Street Sweeping	Gully Cleansing	Street Gritting	Snow Removal	Total
Net Expenditure	£4654. 0. 0d	£553. 0. 0d	£949. 0. 0d	£2866. 0. 0d	£9022. 0. 0d

Street Cleansing.

Cost as rate in the pound	6.6d	0.8d	1.3d	4d	1. 0.7d
Cost per 1000 population	£110.16. 2d	£13. 3. 4d	£22.11. 11d	£68. 4. 9d	£214.16. 2d
Cost per 1000 gullies cleansed		£38. 4. 6d			£38. 4. 6d

It is with great regret that one has to make reference to the flooding which occurred in parts of the district on two occasions during the year. Every endeavour was made by the Department to mitigate the sufferings of the people affected. Assistance was given during the floods in the feeding and transporting of people in the affected areas. After the subsidence of the waters, extensive cleansing work was undertaken in the streets and yards, together with the removal of flood water from cellars.

#### CONCLUSION

I would again express to the Council my appreciation for the confidence reposed in me and would further thank the staff, both indoor and outdoor for the loyal assistance rendered throughout the year.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

E.J.WINFIELD.

Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent.

Sanitary Department,  
Council Offices,  
Cinder Lane,  
Castleford.  
1st. September, 1947.